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Rev. Rob't J. Davidson D D Pastor. Services at 11:00 a m and 7:30 p m. Sabbath school at 10:00 a. m

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Mass at 8 A M on 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month. On all other Sundays at 10 A M.

H. A. Campo, Rector

Congregational Church Notice

Sunday Services, Sunday School 10 a m. Preaching Services 11 a m. C E Meeting 7 p m. Preaching Services 8 p m. Midweek Lectures every Wednesday evening 8 o'clock.

Phillip Koenig, Pastor.

ADVENTIST.

Every Saturday Sabbath School—10:30 a m. Bible Study—11:30 a m. Young peoples meeting—1:30 p m.

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Farm and Garden

FOR A GOOD WINDBREAK.

Austrian or Black Pine Has Advantages Over Some Other Trees.

The Austrian pine, often spoken of as the black pine, is commonly planted throughout the United States east of the Rocky mountains for ornamental and windbreak purposes. Under favorable conditions it will attain a height of sixty or seventy feet, with a diameter of fully two feet at the stump. It is pleasing in appearance, grows erect with a straight, heavy trunk and regular whorls of heavy limbs. The leaves are from five to seven inches long, very dark green and retain their greenness throughout the year.

In keeping with the general appearance of the tree the foliage is dense and heavy, which makes it one of the very best of the pines for windbreak purposes. It is readily propagated



Photograph by Kansas State Agricultural college.

THIRTY YEAR OLD AUSTRIAN PINES ON KANSAS FARM.

from seed, but the seedlings are tender and susceptible to several fungous diseases common in nurseries. The seedlings transplant with much difficulty, and there is usually a heavy loss in the first transplanting, but only a small per cent of loss in the subsequent plantings. Only trees that have been transplanted once or twice should be bought for permanent plantings, and these should be from fifteen to twenty inches in height.

The Austrian pine is generally propagated by all nurserymen handling coniferous stock and can be obtained in any desired numbers. The tree requires special care in the seedling stage. It is impracticable for any except skilled nurserymen to attempt to grow it.—Kansas Farmer.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

According to Former Secretary Wilson, every day in the crop growing season is worth \$50,000,000 to the farmers of the United States. This wealth, however, represents the work of nature as well as of men. The big problem for the farmer is to so arrange his affairs that he can keep nature working for him all the time.

For the Asparagus Bed.

The land for an asparagus bed must be well drained, warm, rich soil and thoroughly worked. For a home patch deep spading may do, but care must be taken to get the manure well mixed with the soil if best results are desired. For larger beds the manure should be turned under with a plow. Deep plowing is advantageous in most cases. The first plowing should be done late in the fall, the second early in the spring. Good, strong one-year-old roots are the best. A long bed, single row for the home garden, is better and more easily managed than a short bed of a number of rows. The plants should have plenty of space.—American Agriculturist.

Let Out the Gas.

In severe cases of flatulency or wind colic the life of the horse may be saved by prompt tapping for the removal of gas. The trocar and canula used for the purpose are thrust into the most distended part of the right flank, high up near the rib and at the edge of the feather of hair which runs the opposite way of that on the ribs. In a cow tapping is done on the left side. There is little danger in using the instrument, but it must be sterilized before use, and the wound should be disinfected after removal of the trocar.—Farm Journal.

It's a Useful Servant.

Where a farmer owns a wood lot and burns wood he can make an excellent investment by purchasing a gasoline engine and wood sawing machine. Even a two and one-fourth horsepower engine will do a lot of work, but it is advisable, perhaps, to get a somewhat larger one because the chances are that after a farmer gets an engine he will find other work for it to do.

Don't Grow Scabby Spuds.

One thing is sure—if your potatoes are scabby in the garden one year you had better not plant any on the same ground another year. Put them somewhere else or you will have more trouble.

BRAIN WORK COUNTS.

The farmers must get their heads into their work. I do not advise you to work longer hours in the day or to work any harder while you are at it. My text for the men on the farm is to get in more head work. Some men seem to slave away many hours a day and yet accomplish very little. I question if these men read the Bible. The Bible says, "A man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." Most men leave their heads out of the game and make a poor living by the sweat of their backs and the sweat of the backs of all the rest of the family.—Professor A. E. Chamberlain, St. Paul, Minn.

WHAT ONE MAN HAS DONE

With "Wornout" Land Another Might Try Also With Success.

A farm of 100 acres, twenty-five miles out of Philadelphia and with good railroad facilities, was sold for taxes some years ago because the land was worn out. It had a thin, gravelly soil. Most of the land lies on the side of a ridge and has a moderate slope, but about five acres are level meadow, on which a fine spring is situated.

A market gardener purchased the farm at a tax sale. He cut trenches about 500 feet long and 20 feet wide across the meadow, the bottoms of which were covered with gravel, and diverted the spring water into them. A stand of watercress was then started, and by fall it covered the trenches, and the owner began to cut and ship it to the Philadelphia markets. As cold weather approaches the cress is protected from frost by rough houses built over the trenches. The north sides of the houses are of inch boards, against which corn fodder is stacked to keep out the wind. The south sides are of glass. The heat of the sun and the warmth of the spring water are sufficient to keep the cress growing rapidly all winter without resort to artificial heat. A portion of the beds is cut over each day, and in about ten days it is again ready for cutting. The returns the first winter were about \$100 a day from the cress. A narrow strip of soil between the back of the house and the edge of the trench is devoted to violets and has proved very profitable.

On the remainder of the farm French lilacs are set about four feet apart and kept well cultivated for four years. The bushes are then taken up and forced to bloom about the Christmas holidays. A handsome profit is realized each year, and steady employment is given to a large number of men. The former owner "couldn't make it pay."—Country Gentleman.

Killing the Country.

Agriculture on the newer sections is carried on at the expense of the fertility in the soil. A twenty bushel crop of wheat removes from the soil in the straw and grain \$9.30 worth of plant food per acre, or 46½ cents per bushel. In selling wheat and burning straw this is actually removed. Last year's crop of wheat—150,000,000 bushels—removed from the soil \$70,000,000 worth of plant food. In other words, the state of North Dakota is worth less as a crop factory by \$70,000,000 than before the past season's crop of wheat was grown. Add to this all other grain sent out of the state, and the sum will be much increased.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

Where the Chicken Gets the Ax.

The following method of killing fowls is a neat and proper one: Set a square post about two feet in the ground and about two and one-half or three feet or as desired above the ground. After clipping the fowl's head off (for this I prefer a corn cutter or knife to a hatchet or ax) place the fowl in the box, where it will bleed freely. This method, to my notion, is more humane than to have it flopping about on the ground.—Farm and Fireside.

Silo Ought to Be Handy.

Build the silo next to the cattle barn where the feed can be taken right from the silo into the barn. A feed carrier makes light work in such a case.

THE BUSY LITTLE BEE.

Bees like music and are easily taught to gather at the call of certain strains, but they do not like harsh or loud voices or discordant sounds. An even temper is an absolute necessity in a beekeeper. Swarms have been known to "growl" because a loud talking man stood near the hives.

It is a mistake not to wire the sheets in the brood frames, for when it comes to extracting the frames, to say nothing of holding the completed frame at an angle, it is a great comfort to find that the combs are not continually breaking loose from the frames, which would otherwise be the case.

To transfer bees before swarming time remove the top of old hive and set a single story hive over it. Make all the joints bee tight. Now have foundation in new hive, and the bees will soon work up into it. After the queen gets to laying well you can lift off the new hive and do what you please with the old hive and combs. This is a quick way to get bees into a modern hive without much trouble.

PRODUCING BABY BEEF PROFITABLY

On \$200 an acre land A. Moffit & Sons of Mechanicsville, Ia., successfully raise and mature beef cattle. They carry this on and farm for the very good reason that they find it very remunerative, says the Orange Judd Farmer.

A few years ago these gentlemen saw the handwriting on the wall—scarcity of young cattle, scarcity of beef and high prices. They prepared themselves to garner greater profits by establishing a herd of cattle and studying the best methods of producing baby beef, the most profitable and economical method of maturing beef cattle if thoroughly understood. It is a work that can be carried on in any part of the country where there is pasture, hay and corn, plus knowledge.

"Our cows are grades, but of a good class," stated the Junior Moffit, "and



The Aberdeen-Angus is one of the most popular breeds of beef cattle and is constantly growing in public favor. In recent years this breed, which had its origin in Scotland, has carried away many of the prizes at the large fat stock shows. While it does not attain so heavy weights at maturity as some of the other breeds, the Angus fattens easily and rapidly and lays the flesh on parts that bring the high prices at the butcher's block. It matures early and is a ready seller on the market at top prices.

we have only pure bred bulls. Those who would get the best results should not stint on the price when it comes to quality in beef cattle. The best is none too good, whether the cattle are to sell as breeders or to be put on the market as beef. We specialize on baby beef because it is the most profitable. We allow the calves to suck their mothers instead of limiting them to skim milk. This is the best plan where the dairy phase of the business is not carried on. After a few weeks the calves are not allowed to run with their mothers' all day, and they are taught to eat grain as early as possible. The grain is fed dry after the calves have had their milk. We avoid feeding grain that is either damp or starting to decay, as calves fed such grain would soon develop indigestion, something that should by all means be avoided. It is very hard for calves to overcome a setback. They are not different from a baby in this respect. Properly cared for, calves on a milk diet will thrive mightily on a mixture of corn and oats and a small quantity of linseed oil meal. When weaned they should not be allowed to have a hungry hour."

The Moffits do not favor the skim milk diet for calves where they can be allowed to suckle their mothers. They have found that skim milk raised calves fail to broaden out properly and do not mature as early as desired with land so high in price and labor so scarce. Their experience in that respect is right in line with an experiment conducted at the Michigan experiment station, where one lot of calves was fed skim milk and the other lot allowed to suckle their mothers.

The calves which were suckled by their dams had an average weight at six months of 430 pounds, at twelve months 740 pounds and at eighteen months 965 pounds. Corresponding weights for those fed skim milk were 260 pounds, 652 pounds and 960 pounds, respectively. It will be noted that the suckled calves weighed sixty-seven pounds at six months and eighty-eight pounds at twelve months more than the skim milk calves, just the ages when they should be developing rapidly into baby beef under skillful care and wise grain feeding; also the suckled calves consumed considerably less grain and hay than the skim milk calves. As a beef cattle question baby beef can be more satisfactorily produced by the suckling plan.

Wounds on Horses.

A suitable application for a wound on a horse is a mixture of two ounces of sulphate of zinc, half an ounce of chloride of zinc, one dram of dilute hydrochloric acid and one pint of water. Label the bottle "Poison" and shake before use. Apply twice a day to surface of wound. Then dust with a mixture of equal parts of tannic acid, powdered alum and boric acid.

Handle the Colts.

Get the colts accustomed to having their legs and feet handled while they are young. Then they will not be so apt to be "touchy" about having chains and straps dangling about them when they are older. Most colts like to have their legs brushed and rubbed.